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exhaustive examination of the manuscripts of the period yields very little that is new. They are generally merely confirmatory of that which has already appeared in print.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Philipp II. August, König von Frankreich. Von Dr. ALEXANDER CARTELLIERI, o. ö. Professor der Geschichte an der Universität Jena. Band III. *Philipp August und Richard Löwenherz (1192-1199).* (Leipzig: Dyksche Buchhandlung; Paris: H. le Soudier. 1910. Pp. xxiii, 263.)

PROFESSOR CARTELLIERI of the University of Jena is making the history of Philip Augustus almost a life-work. His first volume, taking up the period from 1165 to 1189, was issued in 1899, 1900; the second, treating the relation of the French sovereign to the Third Crusade, and especially the fateful disputes between Philip and Richard Coeur de Lion, was published in 1906; and now comes the third volume of his work, extending from Philip's return from the crusade to the death of Richard Coeur de Lion. The general quality of Professor Cartellieri's work has already been indicated in notices in this REVIEW of the earlier volumes. The same thoroughness, wide knowledge of the sources, and patient investigation which have marked the work thus far appear in, if possible, heightened measure in this third installment. Professor Cartellieri's present volume falls naturally into two sections: the first treating of the relations of the French king to Richard Coeur de Lion's imprisonment, and the second to the war between the two sovereigns which filled the five years, with occasional truces, from 1194 to 1199. Cartellieri makes evident that the effect of the controversies between French and English in the crusade, which he amply described in the second volume, was to greatly increase the hatred between the two rivals. The criticisms of the French on Richard's conduct of the crusade he regards as largely well based, for the failure of the crusade was more the fault of Richard than of Philip. For Philip, Richard's unexpected imprisonment in Germany was an immense advantage, and the conquest of Richard's Norman possessions which the French king was able to effect under these circumstances, though small in territorial amount, was of much strategic importance; and their retention was the prime cause of the following five years of warfare between the two sovereigns. In that struggle Cartellieri shows the immense danger in which Philip stood, not merely from the greater superiority in resources of men and wealth of the Plantagenet ruler, who was successful in securing many of Philip's natural supporters by subsidies, but from the constant peril in which the French were placed by the prospects of German-English combination. Cartellieri makes abundantly evident the political disadvantages, especially in relation to the Church, which were the consequences of Philip's ill-treatment of his queen,

Ingeborg, and his marriage with Agnes of Meran, both of which fall within this period. He gives adequate political explanation for Philip's marriage to the Danish princess and for his dissatisfaction with the consequences of that union; but the personal motives of the king's unjustifiable treatment of his queen remain as obscure as ever. The struggle between Philip and Richard Coeur de Lion is an unsatisfactory one for the historian because of its lack of a decisive battle. Either side seems to have been afraid to push the other too far; but, on the whole, it was a losing struggle for the French king, and in spite of the prompt and vigorous interference of Innocent III., begun almost immediately on the opening of his pontificate, affairs were so going that the death of Richard must be counted one of the greatest pieces of good fortune that came to Philip during his reign. Cartellieri has treated an obscure, confused, and involved period in the work of Philip Augustus with a clearness and fullness of investigation that deserves the heartiest commendation.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Le Pape et le Concile (1418-1450). Par NOËL VALOIS, Membre de l'Institut. Tome II. *La Crise Religieuse du XV^e Siècle*. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1909. Pp. 426.)

THE second volume of M. Noël Valois's *Le Pape et le Concile* covers the years from 1418 to 1450 and opens with the definite rupture between the council and the papacy. It finds the pope at Florence, and from the temporal point of view the papal situation considerably improved upon that described in the preceding volume.

We are accustomed to assume that the popes of the fifteenth century were patrons of Renaissance culture, as was Martin V., or intriguing diplomats like Sixtus IV. and Alexander VI., and not men of war. Julius II. is the type of the fighting pope that comes to mind; but M. Valois shows that Eugene IV. was quite as bellicose if not so great an actual warrior as the famous delle Rovere pontiff. He was an astute and pugnacious diplomat. There is not space to enter into the tortuous politics of the Church which culminated at last in the triumph of Eugene IV. over the council at Basel in spite of their action in suspending him. The author traces with great care and minuteness the course of the council in deposing the pope and setting up an anti-pope and the gradual development of a party of neutrality in the council, owing to a revolt within its membership against the drastic policy of the radical element.

The influence of this neutral party affected the policy of France, Castile, and Germany, which at first had united their efforts in favor of the schismatic movement at Basel. In spite of the difficulties of his situation, Eugene IV. clung to his course. He summoned a new council at Ferrara (later transferred to Florence) as a foil to that of Basel, in which the primacy of the papacy was recognized and proclaimed